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THE REUNITING OF FAMILIES IN EUROPE DURING AND AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

by H. G. Beckh

MORAL AND LEGAL BASES

It is necessary, first of all, to define what is understood here by the expression "reuniting of families".

In this article, the term is used in a narrow sense. It refers to the humanitarian protection given, on an international plane, for the reuniting of the members of one and the same family, who have been separated from each other against their will, as a result of external events—international wars, civil wars, internal disturbances, grave political tension—and who have ended up in different countries on either side of a frontier which they find impossible to cross. In most cases, the difficulties involved for such persons to obtain permits allowing them to leave a particular country and enter another are practically insurmountable. It is such persons who are referred to here and it is to them that the ICRC endeavours to bring its assistance.

On the other hand, those cases where the members of a family have of their own free will taken the decision to separate (for instance, married couples) are not dealt with here. The ICRC does not intervene in such more or less isolated cases, sad though they might be, and especially so when there are disputes concerning children. Other institutions, besides government bodies, exist to deal with these, such as various church organizations, the International Social Service, the International Union for Child Welfare.

Another problem involving the separation of families, although it too is not examined here, concerns migrant workers who leave their native land for a more or less lengthy period in another country, where

they can find employment or more favourable labour conditions and where they frequently acquire better skills. In this case, it is the economic factor which is the cause of the separation, but it is none the less serious. Countries taking in foreign workers are usually unwilling to allow members of their families to enter, although they may not raise objections to those relatives' making visits lasting three months. The family breadwinner may earn more abroad than if he had remained in his own country, but the children miss their father when he is away and quite often a separation is liable to end in the break-up of the family. A good number of governmental and non-governmental humanitarian organizations give their attention to this question, such as the Council of Europe, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), various church committees on migration, the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems (AWR). The problem has also attracted the interest of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo. Governments are urged from various sides to take into consideration the humanitarian problems with which families are confronted. This particular aspect of the question is not, however, the aim of this present study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As far as one goes back in time, the respect of family unity, a sentiment as old as history, appears to be well established. Homer relates in the *Iliad*, that monument of classical literature which tells how a family's dispersal was the cause of the Trojan War, how much worth was attributed, already in ancient times, to family unity. The *Odyssey*, the sequel to the *Iliad*, describes the wanderings of Ulysses during ten years and may be considered as one of the oldest examples of the repeated attempts of a family to be reunited. Today, three thousand years later, the desperate efforts of the dispersed members of families seeking to be reunited are often described as an "odyssey".

At the time of the Greco-Roman civilization, the family was considered to be the nucleus on which life and society were based, so much so that the people of that period thought it quite natural that the gods themselves were united by family ties. It was held to be a punishment for a man or a woman to live a solitary life, all alone, with no family, and that was how Loki, the baleful god of fire, was depicted in Norse mythology.

For many centuries, slaves were deprived of all human rights, and yet the ancient Romans respected their family ties.

On the other hand, much closer to our time, the slave trade broke up innumerable families, deliberately ignoring fundamental human rights. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, public opinion was revolted at the idea of slavers who enriched themselves by tearing away thousands of Africans from their families. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book "Uncle Tom's Cabin", which gives a graphic description of the condition of slaves in America, was translated in thirty-seven languages. In addition to the profound social differences which opposed the Southern States to the Unionists, slavery was one of the causes of the War of Secession.

Respect for family unity may be found in all the great religions. The Bible, more specifically the Old Testament, a holy book for Christians and Jews alike, gives many instances. In the Book of Genesis, the story of Joseph's family and how they were all reunited is related with many details, and it bears a distinct resemblance to the efforts that have to be made, in our day too, to bring together members of families scattered in different countries by events.

Islam, too, stresses the importance of family unity and closely links it to service to one's neighbour, an action which pleases God.

The general sentiment that the family unit is the nucleus of society is confirmed in the writings of philosophers of all periods, and indeed it appears to be such a natural thing that it does not even need to be mentioned.

Max Huber wrote that the respect due to the unity of the family was a moral obligation of foremost importance, and he thought that, directly or indirectly, it was to be considered in relation to the dignity of man. This view was expressed, in particular, in his book on the sociological foundations of international law¹ and also in a paper read at St. Gall in 1952.² His concept of this important human problem seemed to him so obvious that, during the preparation for a congress on international law in Vienna, when asked for his views on the displacement of populations, he answered laconically: "The families must remain united".³ Alfred Verdross, whose writings on this subject are of lasting value,⁴ was another of the many authors who made similar conclusive statements.

¹ Rotschild, Berlin 1910-28.

² Published in his book *Das Völkerrecht und der Mensch*, Tschudy, St. Gall, 1952.

³ *Annuaire de l'institut de droit international*, 1952, II, p. 167.

⁴ A. Verdross, *Statisches und dynamisches Naturrecht*, Freiburg in Breisgau.

The upholding of family unity, considered as one of the fundamental human rights, found its expression in the attempts to elaborate a positive law in North America after 1776. The same concept was inserted in 1791 in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.

The general sentiment that every man has the right to found a family and to provide for it led without too much difficulty to the adoption of article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, the third paragraph of which stated: "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State".

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also contains provisions in its articles 12 and 13 proscribing dispersion of families and stating that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his own country.

Conflicting views subsisted for a long time on whether the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were only declaratory in character or whether they were obligatory. The uncertainty was removed in the European Convention on Human Rights of 1951, although it holds good only for the signatory States, and in the two International Covenants on various human rights of 1966, which entered into force in 1977 after the necessary number of ratifications had been obtained. In this way, it may be considered that all the provisions of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights are now a part of positive law, although they are not universally applied as yet. The same may be said about their introduction into the constitutions of a large number of States, this being a practical measure depending on each government's decisions. However, according to article 2 (7) of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations may not intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of member States.

The humanitarian postulate concerning family unity, whatever may be its situation, thus retains its validity, and it should be applied in positive law, all the more so because its roots are thrust deep in the human conscience everywhere. In connection with such fundamental rights, Max Huber said: "The concept one establishes of a natural right, irrespective of fortuitous historical events, is of the greatest importance for the idea at the basis of those rights".¹

Until the beginning of the twentieth century, the observance of this natural and fundamental human right was called in question by relatively few events.

¹ Max Huber, *Das Völkerrecht und der Mensch*, p. 27.

The pogroms in pre-revolutionary Russia provide examples of events other than armed conflict causing the tragic dispersal of families whose members could almost always come together again.

There were also cases of families being separated during the First World War. We have few objective accounts of the fate of the Armenian people who, at that period, were displaced by the authorities, and opportunities to arrange humanitarian aid for these people were restricted.

On the other hand, when the 1922-23 war between Greece and Turkey resulted in the expulsion of one and a half million Greeks from Asia Minor, it was necessary to make inquiries about members of families who had been dispersed without warning. The inquiries were carried out without difficulty. The ICRC, which was conducting visits to prisoners of war, took only a small part in these operations, which were mainly in the hands of the League of Nations, and were directed by its Commissioner, Friedjof Nansen. Nansen's assistant at the time was François Ehrenhold, who later joined the ICRC as a delegate and led the department for the reuniting of families with competence, together with the author of this study, then ICRC delegate for Europe.

During the rise of National Socialism in Germany, events took a much harsher turn. Family unity did not count in the Nazi racial laws. Nansen's work was taken up by specialized organizations, which endeavoured to bring together family members who had emigrated and had become separated from each other.

It was at that time that the German Government entered into agreements with several States whereby hundreds of thousands of people belonging to the "German-speaking minorities" and to the "Germans in the East" were uprooted. The separations that resulted became more numerous still when, with the German-Soviet occupation of Poland in 1939, a demarcation line was drawn between the two countries. As the way to east or west remained open only for a very short time, people who wanted to emigrate had to make very swift decisions.¹

In the brief period between the two world wars, the civilian population in Spain suffered terribly during the Spanish Civil War—which may be seen as the forerunner of the 1939 conflict—and many families became separated. As the country was divided into two zones, most families could not be reunited until after the end of hostilities. Here, there were many obstacles, in particular in those cases where families were divided against each other by opposing ideologies, or where some of the members had fled from Spain.

¹ H. G. Beckh, *Les minorités de langue allemande, dites Volksdeutsche, et les Allemands de l'Est*, Chemins du monde, Editions de Clermont, Paris, 1946, p. 240 ff.

The steps taken to reunite families during wartime¹ should be distinguished from those taken in circumstances not connected with an armed conflict.

As civilians suffered increasingly terrible hardships in successive armed conflicts, the conviction grew that it was necessary to adopt a convention to protect the civilian population, side by side with the 1929 Geneva Conventions.

At the 1934 International Red Cross Conference, held in Tokyo, representatives of National Red Cross Societies and of governments agreed in principle on the provisions of a convention which would become later the Fourth Geneva Convention, but when hostilities broke out in 1939 the diplomatic conference to adopt such a convention had not been convened.

It is estimated that as a result of special agreements concluded, through the ICRC's good offices, between belligerents during the Second World War, some 160,000 civilians were given the status of protected person. This protection entitled them, in principle, to the same rights as prisoners of war.²

Already at that period, endeavours were made by the ICRC to reunite dispersed families. One of the practical aid measures taken by the ICRC had been to set up a special service directed by Miss N. de Posnansky, who dealt with individual cases of families seeking to be reunited after the First World War. Even earlier still, during the war, Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, who was in charge of an office at the ICRC, had dealt with certain problems concerning civilians, some of whom were anxious to be reunited with other members of their families.

In 1937, during the Spanish Civil War, the ICRC took action for the first time to reunite families scattered between Madrid and the war zones.

The official founding of the "Prisoners of War Agency" by the ICRC took place in September 1939. In the course of the Second World War considerable changes affecting the Agency were made: cases concerning civilians, which until then had been dealt with by other sections, were referred to the Agency.

When hostilities ended there were in Europe two groups of States, each group having different views on the free movement of people from one country to another. With the Potsdam Agreements in July 1945, vast transfers of entire populations involving over 12 million persons took place. More than a million of these lost track of their families, when

¹ This subject will be discussed in a later issue of *International Review*.

² Jean Pictet, *Commentary to the Fourth Geneva Convention*, Geneva, 1958, p. 5.

they moved westwards as a consequence of events in the east. The separations were due to several causes: means of transports were too hastily organized; in many cases, some members of families were just simply overlooked; in other cases, some people refused to go with the convoys in the hope they would be allowed to stay in their native land and then realized that they could not stay all alone without any of their relatives, among people who were ethnically totally different from them. There were also instances of families being dispersed when a prisoner of war was repatriated to the country where his family had previously lived but had in the meantime moved to some other place.

The reuniting of families whose members were separated as a consequence of the Second World War was made possible on the basis of certain parts of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which was then being drafted, and was also facilitated by the conclusion of special agreements between the belligerents, through the good offices of the ICRC.

When the ICRC began its post-war activities for reuniting dispersed families, its position was clear and was founded on the following points:

1. The unity of the family being one of the loftiest and most generally accepted of mankind's fundamental rights, an international aid programme for the reuniting of many hundred thousand dispersed families was an imperative humanitarian obligation.
2. Many commentators at the ICRC, Jean Pictet in particular, and also others outside the ICRC, had agreed with the views expressed by Max Huber, when he was President of the ICRC, on the importance of laying Red Cross activities on foundations related to high moral precepts.

No one at the ICRC had the slightest doubt that action had to be taken by the ICRC itself, and this viewpoint was backed by the numerous appeals for help reaching Geneva. It was thus that ICRC President Max Huber entrusted Mr. H. G. Beckh, who was then ICRC delegate for Central Europe, with the task of providing humanitarian assistance for the victims of post-war circumstances.

The ICRC began by sending a telegram to the British, American, French and Soviet Governments, couched in the following terms: "The International Committee of the Red Cross has received a large number of pressing appeals concerning the situation of civilian populations whose removal from one region in Europe to another is being envisaged or has been already carried out. These appeals draw attention to the millions of people, a majority of whom are women and children, who would be destined to wander from place to place without shelter or means of

subsistence. Not knowing the measures which may have been taken or decided upon, the International Committee offers its co-operation, if it is deemed to be expedient, and that of its delegations at present in Germany and neighbouring countries, to assess needs and distribute any relief supplies that may immediately be made available or which it could obtain with the aid of other charitable institutions. The International Committee hopes it will receive all necessary facilities and support from the competent authorities for a relief operation on the spot”.

Although the International Committee received no reply to this appeal, it did obtain the tacit consent of the Occupying Powers in Central Europe, and not only for its purely material aid activities. Later events were to reveal, as described in the chapter on the practical execution of the scheme, that the ICRC was in fact assured of their agreement to international intervention.

The ICRC could justify its intervention on the following juridical grounds.

Essentially, ICRC action rested on its right to take humanitarian initiative, specified in the first part of article 4 (d) and, especially, the last paragraph of article 4 of its Statutes, confirmed by the International Red Cross Conferences, in which the representatives of governments took part.¹ Moreover, the ICRC had considerable independence in its appreciation of possible ways of action in the field of international humanitarian law.² To this could be added the Resolutions adopted by International Red Cross Conferences on this particular matter,³ which defined the competence of the ICRC and National Red Cross Societies in the following terms:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having, from the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, taken cognizance of the humanitarian results which have been obtained on the basis of Resolution No. XX of the International Conferences of Toronto and New Delhi,

thanks Governments, the ICRC and National Societies for their active participation,

notes that some dispersed families envisaged in the above Resolutions have not yet been reunited,

¹ International Red Cross Conferences at The Hague in 1928 and Toronto in 1952.

² O. Kimminich, *Humanitäres Völkerrecht — humanitäre Aktionen*, 1972, p. 98.

³ Resolution XX, Toronto 1952; Resolution XX, New Delhi 1957, and Resolution XIX, Vienna 1965.

expresses the wish that all competent Red Cross bodies and all Governments continue and intensify their efforts in order to complete this humanitarian action, which serves the cause of understanding and peace, recommends that, until such reunions are achieved, human contacts between members of dispersed families be facilitated,

recommends, furthermore, that National Societies take action in this sphere as the natural intermediaries with their Governments to find a solution to this humanitarian problem and to proceed to have consultations with them, as well as with the ICRC.

Although the Fourth Geneva Convention had not come into force at that period (1945), the ICRC took its stand on the draft for that convention to protect civilians.

The obligations of belligerents, at the beginning of the Second World War, were laid down, in principle, in article 46 of the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to The Hague Convention No. IV of 1907. Only the States signatories to this Convention were bound by it, but it was a positive law, applicable in specific circumstances. Where the reuniting of families was concerned, it laid down the fundamental obligation of the governments to refrain from separating families and to reunite them if such separation had actually occurred.

The operations to bring families together only began in Europe two years after the termination of hostilities. It had not been possible to start earlier because of the aftermath of the war and various other factors, such as questions relating to the national sovereignty of the countries involved. Notwithstanding certain difficulties caused by several legal aspects which had not been elucidated, these operations, conducted in co-operation with a number of National Red Cross Societies, in particular with the German Red Cross, resulted by the end of 1969 in the return of approximately 700,000 persons in Europe to the bosom of their families.

This excellent result owed a great deal to the fact that the imperative moral principles on which those operations were founded and the unconditional neutrality with which they were conducted were recognized. This position determined the activities which the ICRC was to carry out for the next twenty-five years. Without such recognition, this result—some 700,000 persons reunited with their families—would never have been obtained.

It may well be asked whether other organizations could claim similar political neutrality with regard to their aims. The impression is that this attitude is primarily specific to the ICRC. The National Red Cross Societies, which by definition have similar aims, have at times to take

into account, even if only slightly, views which may be dominant among the people in their country. The fact that an operation owes its origin and direction to the ICRC is sufficient to place the activities of National Societies, carried out in co-operation with the ICRC, on a proper footing and to strengthen their neutrality.

During those twenty-five years of intense activity, the ICRC intervened for the benefit of those who were in need, all the while restricting itself to doing what it judged to be essential. It had taken the initiative in respect of the reuniting of families and it had itself entered into negotiations with the appropriate authorities, with the assistance of the Red Cross Societies concerned. It had continued this activity in so far as it had judged it to be expedient. But its action was restricted to international assistance in this work of peace.

The Central Tracing Agency at the ICRC co-operated closely with the tracing services of the National Red Cross Societies, in particular the German Red Cross, and built up a card-index relating to cases involving the reuniting of families, based on an extremely careful search of the documents it received. It was often necessary for those services to do an enormous amount of work before a case could be successfully concluded. In this way, the fate of countless families dispersed during or after the war was elucidated in time and they were included in the procedure for reuniting families. Often, very great difficulties were met. For example, in Yugoslavia, where children belonging to "East German" minorities had been separated from their parents through the war—or from their relatives, if they had already lost their parents—it was necessary to discover the place where they were living, while quite often even the family name was not known. It was in such cases that Yugoslav Red Cross assistance proved to be extremely useful.

These examples serve to show the importance of the tracing services of the Red Cross, whose tasks could not have been performed by any other organization.

There are also those sad cases, such as the tale told in Tennyson's "Enoch Arden", of a husband who mysteriously and unwillingly disappears and returns year later to find his wife is married to another, having assumed—like the husband, too—that she was widowed.

PRELIMINARY WORK PRIOR TO THE DEFINITE REUNITING OF FAMILIES

In accordance with the ICRC's declarations of intent on its readiness to undertake, together with the National Red Cross Societies, measures

to reunite families, inquiries and preparations were started. Consultations took place with the "Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization", and later with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who were provided with information, allowing them to define their attitude.

The first thing was to obtain an idea of the magnitude of the problem. The next was to find out what was the attitude of the countries issuing exit visas, have discussions with them and explain the theoretical grounds on which the action to be taken was based. The same thing had to be done with the countries of destination. Finally, the feasibility of the scheme had to be examined.

It was with this in view that the ICRC delegates conducted negotiations in Warsaw, Prague and Berlin, with the National Red Cross Societies, the occupation authorities and the local authorities. It was important that they should be in favour of the ICRC's views and that they should be convinced that the action envisaged was founded on purely humanitarian considerations and that political motives were wholly excluded.

It was equally important to explore the position of the countries which were to receive the persons due for repatriation, especially in Central Europe.

A fact-finding mission in occupied German territories led the ICRC's delegates, Mr. Ehrenhold and Mr. Beckh, to the three zones under military occupation, before the Federal Republic had yet been set up. They found that widely differing views were current on the possibility of receiving Germans from the eastern areas and German-speaking minorities, whom they called "Volksdeutsche". The fact was that these territories were still affected by the sequels of the war; many towns had been almost wiped out by the bombing and there was a general lack of houses and food.

The talks mainly took place at Hamburg-Altona with the tracing service representative in the British Occupation Zone, at Frankfurt and Stuttgart with the burgomasters of the two towns, and at Baden-Baden, where Mr. H. G. Beckh for the first time met Dr. Bargatzky, later State Secretary and President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany. Dr. Bargatzky did a great deal to smooth out the difficulties which kept arising, especially in the French Occupation Zone, concerning persons coming from eastern and south-eastern Europe. The authorities in these towns raised considerable obstacles, and it became very difficult later on to get exit and entry permits to coincide. Both permits were obtained only at the price of tremendous efforts.

In the British Occupation Zone, it was necessary to take into account the fact that residence permits granted by local authorities were not automatically accepted by the Occupation Power. For a long time an additional permit, issued, in the case of people coming from Poland, by a permit officer in Warsaw, was obligatory. It was difficult for Germans wishing to leave Poland to obtain this formality, either because they were unable to go to Warsaw, or because they did not have enough money to pay the permit fees.

The efforts of the ICRC, particularly in the person of its delegate Mr. Ehrenhold in Warsaw, led to a clarification of the situation in its broad outlines, at a conference held in December 1949, shortly before the creation of the Federal Republic. Negotiations were continued after that date to settle outstanding questions. For example, a conference was held in Hamburg from 9 to 14 April 1951, though in some countries the reuniting of families had already begun.¹

Those efforts showed, from the start, that steps taken to bring families together contributed to detente and could be considered as action in favour of peace, in its real sense.

An article in the *International Review of the Red Cross* of the time contained the following passage: "People are everywhere realizing ever more clearly that to work for the reuniting of families leads to a calming down of tension. All too often the members of those families had suffered enormous hardships during and after the war. But as soon as they were all reunited in their new homes, they forgot those difficult times and ceased to complain. They looked forward to the future. The ICRC warmly hopes that this humanitarian task, a genuine work for peace, will be actively pursued."²

Also in *International Review*, J.-G. Lossier wrote that the work of the Red Cross—the desire for peace—had borne fruit in all countries and that it was widely accepted throughout the world. The combination of solidarity and personal responsibility had produced the longed-for result.³

The realization that it was necessary to restore the unity of families dispersed because of the war and its consequences was demonstrated when the ICRC delegates, Mr. Beckh and Mr. Joubert, began their negotiations in Vienna, in July 1949, to persuade Austria to accept members of families from countries in eastern and south-eastern Europe.

¹ This subject will be found in a later issue of *International Review*.

² *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Janvier 1952, p. 8-9 (in French only).

³ J. G. Lossier, *La Croix-Rouge et la Paix*, *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Janvier, Mai, Juin 1951 (in French only).

At that time, Austria was split into four zones of occupation and had not yet recovered from the consequences of the war. Notwithstanding this, the Federal Chancellor, Mr. Figl, and the Minister for the Interior, Mr. Helmer, immediately stated that they would accept those persons in Austria. The proposal was likewise accepted by the Inter-Allied Control Commission. The Chancellor said that it was to the State's advantage to have sound families and that, where family unity had been disrupted, it should be immediately restored. The reuniting of families would be an act of peace. The Minister for the Interior drew attention to the difficulties under which the Austrian people were labouring, but stressed that the problem of family reuniting should have priority over all others and that his Ministry would support ICRC action in every possible way.

It was also necessary to obtain the authorization of the four Allied Powers which were then occupying Austria: the Soviet Union, United States, United Kingdom and France. The Soviet authorization was the most important, because the chairman of the Inter-Allied Commission at the time was the Soviet representative.

On 25 July 1949, the two delegates called on the Soviet Colonel in charge of those problems and were granted a lengthy interview. He listened carefully to what they had to say and asked questions which revealed that he was fully familiar with the matter. The delegates' persuasiveness and their strict neutrality were strong factors in favour of their proposals. After an interval, the Soviet Colonel announced his decision: if the International Committee of the Red Cross undertook to perform the task of reuniting the dispersed families, then the Soviet authorities of the zone occupied by Soviet military forces would give their consent. The representatives of the three Western Powers also agreed.

It was under these favourable auspices that the ICRC began its work for the reuniting of families, which it performed, as will be related in later issues of *International Review*, in co-operation with the National Red Cross Societies in the countries concerned.

G. H. Beckh

*Former ICRC delegate
for Europe*

The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross

COMMENTARY

by Jean Pictet

(continued)

(c) To assure respect for the individual

Francis Bacon once wrote that *a man who does not treat his neighbour humanely is not truly human*. The ideal of the Red Cross is much greater than its own action. It does not therefore limit itself to assistance and protection, but demands that everyone must respect the human person, his life, liberty and happiness—in other words, everything that constitutes his existence. This must naturally correspond to the requirements of public order and, in wartime, of military necessity.

This is a duty imposed upon the whole Red Cross movement at all times. In practice, it is manifested primarily by the interventions of the ICRC with the responsible authorities on behalf of victims of armed conflicts and disorders, the wounded and sick, shipwrecked persons, prisoners of war and civilians. These ICRC interventions, backed up by visits to places of detention, tend to bring about a strict and faithful application of humanitarian law, which has found its most complete and up to date expression in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Protocols of 1977. These basic documents, serving as a barrier against the arbitrary exercise of power, are inseparable from the Red Cross, in their source as in their living reality.

*All the provisions of humanitarian law constitute no more than the affirmation, constantly renewed, that the victims of conflicts are first of all men and that nothing, not even war, can deprive them of the minimum things required by respect for the human person.*¹ This law demands that everyone shall be treated as a human being and not as an object, as an end in himself and not as a mere means to an end.

¹ Frédéric Siordet: *Inter arma caritas*, ICRC, Geneva, 1947.

The Geneva Conventions can be summed up in a single principle: persons who have been put out of action or who do not take a direct part in hostilities shall be respected, protected and humanely treated. These ideas are closely akin, but are not synonymous. Together, they constitute a coherent whole.

To respect is primarily an attitude of abstaining, meaning: do not harm, do not threaten, spare the lives, integrity and the means of existence of others, have regard for their individual personality and dignity.

To protect is a more positive attitude. It is a question of preserving others from evils, dangers or suffering to which they may be exposed, to take their defence and give them aid and support.

As regards *humane treatment*, it would be useless and hazardous to enumerate all it constitutes, since it varies according to circumstances. To determine it is a question of common sense and good faith. At least, we can say that humane treatment is a minimum to be reserved for the individual to enable him to lead an acceptable existence in as normal a manner as possible.

We shall give a real example of this action of the ICRC. Amid the hot sands of the desert, in a country where a civil war was raging and in which neither the Red Cross nor the Geneva Conventions had previously penetrated, ICRC delegates obtained an agreement from the two conflicting parties that they would abandon their ancestral practice of executing defeated enemies. Soon afterwards, a local chief suddenly came face to face with an adversary. In the single combat which followed, both were wounded, but the chief, less seriously injured, was able to bandage his wound. Then he turned to the man who, just a moment earlier, had tried to kill him, and treated his wound as well. He then took his captive to his own home. Here, his whole family, all the other warriors and all of his friends were against him and demanded that he kill the enemy. His own mother told him, *If you are a real man, prove it*. This chief held his ground however, and after his wound was healed took the prisoner to military headquarters. This combatant, and hundreds like him, were saved in this manner.

The Red Cross and peace

The Red Cross *promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples*, in the words of the Proclamation.

This phrase, introduced at a meeting of the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross at Prague in 1961, was not a part of the original draft, because its authors considered that it was a programme question. In their opinion, it was not for the declaration of fundamental principles to enumerate the tasks of the Red Cross but only to specify the imperatives which inspired them. Thus, in their view, action for peace flowed quite naturally from the principle of humanity with its command *to prevent human suffering*. It will be well to bear this point in mind if the Proclamation should ever come to be revised.

The foregoing comment does not in any way tend to minimize the importance of the question which it is customary to raise at meetings of the institution under the heading "The Red Cross and Peace". It cannot be stated too many times that this does not entail a study, in all its amplitude and complexity, of the whole programme for maintaining peace in the world and for the peaceful settlement of conflicts, but only the modest influence which the Red Cross can bring to bear in this connection.

The founders of the Red Cross, Henry Dunant in particular, considered at the very beginning that the ultimate objective of the work they set in motion and the Convention they inspired was none other than that of universal peace. They understood the fact that the Red Cross, by pressing its ideal to its logical outcome, would be working for its own abolition, that a day would come when, men having finally accepted and put into effect its message of humanity by laying down and destroying their arms and thus making a future war impossible, the Red Cross would no longer have any reason for being. This is the meaning of the motto, *Per humanitatem ad pacem* which stands before the Constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies, along with the traditional slogan, *Inter arma caritas*.¹

The fact that since that time the Geneva Conventions came to cover other categories of victims and that the Red Cross enlarged its field of action to cover virtually all forms of human suffering has changed nothing—except of course that no one thinks any longer about the disappearance of the Red Cross once war has been abolished; people think rather of the complete conversion of its energies to charitable peacetime work.

¹ Meaning, respectively, "Through humanity towards peace" and "In war, charity".

In 1921, after the First World War, the ICRC and the young League of Red Cross Societies jointly launched "an appeal in favour of a spirit of peace". It was only in 1930, however, that the subject was first discussed and exhaustively examined by the International Red Cross Conference which then passed a resolution of the greatest importance, since it established guidelines which remain valid today.¹ The resolution said, in part:

"The Conference . . . considering that an essential condition of this activity is a scrupulous observance of the principle of racial, religious and political neutrality, a principle which enables the Red Cross to recruit its helpers among all races, creeds and parties, without excluding any,

considering that the National Societies, in this manner, develop and organize within their territories, on a neutral basis, the efforts of charitable persons with a view to strengthening the efficacy of their work,

considering that the National Societies—extending over all countries and collaborating, through their international organization, towards the realization of a common aim under a distinctive sign consecrated by a universal treaty—represent a moral force in international affairs and an element of mutual aid and reconciliation between peoples,

expresses its conviction that the Red Cross, by its efforts to establish these points of contact will bring the support of its moral force and prestige to the world movement towards comprehension and conciliation, the essential guarantees for the maintenance of peace, and will thus work efficaciously against war as the sole means of preventing that suffering the mitigation of which originally formed the primary object of its activity".

Since the adoption of that resolution, Red Cross gatherings have passed many others on the same subject. In these long texts, we find an abundance of repetition and "literature" but not so much in the way of constructive proposals. Two resolutions nevertheless deserve our attention; both relate to direct action by the Red Cross in favour of peace. The first of these emerged from the Congress which marked the Centenary of the Red Cross.² It approved the role played by the ICRC in

¹ Resolution XXV of the Fourteenth International Red Cross Conference, Brussels, 1930.

² Resolution XXIV of the Council of Delegates, Geneva, 1963.

the "Cuba affair" at the request of the United Nations ¹ and concluded in general terms that, *it is desirable that the Committee respond to the call made upon it simultaneously by States in conflict to act as intermediary or assist in the proper discharge of the obligations they have undertaken, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace.*

The second resolution we should like to mention was passed by the International Red Cross Conference in 1969.² This resolution

"recommends that in cases of armed conflicts or of situations which are a threat to peace the ICRC shall, if necessary, ask the representatives of the National Societies of the countries concerned to meet together or separately with the ICRC to study the resolution of humanitarian problems involved and in agreement with the Governments concerned to examine what contribution the Red Cross could make to preventing the outbreak of the conflict or achieving a cease-fire or cessation of hostilities".

Twenty years later, we should note that no case has arisen analogous to the Cuba crisis and that the contingencies provided for in the 1969 resolution are exceptional and inevitably call for an extremely delicate approach. It is not impossible however that certain discussions under the auspices of the Red Cross between countries seriously at odds with one another relieve tension and thus reduce the danger of conflict.

In 1967 and 1969, the ICRC brought together two round table conferences on this subject and the Yugoslav Red Cross convoked a World Red Cross Conference on Peace at Belgrade in 1975, choosing for the agenda a number of items which had been discussed at these meetings. This gathering drew up a detailed programme of action of which the Council of Delegates took note in 1977.³

¹ In 1962, at the time of a grave international crisis, the ICRC was asked to verify whether ships en route to Cuba were carrying nuclear missiles. The ICRC had agreed to do so and had organized a team of qualified observers. Finally, a political détente was arrived at before this team started its operations. The very fact of acceptance of this task by the ICRC, however, a task far removed from its traditional pattern of operations, encouraged this détente and had an impact on people's thinking. The ICRC had naturally made its participation subject to acceptance by all the three parties directly concerned and had received formal assurances in this respect from the General Secretariat of the United Nations. Later on however, at a Red Cross Conference, the Cuban representative stated that his government had not been consulted.

² Resolution XX of the Twenty-first International Conference, Istanbul, 1969.

³ Decision No. 1 of the Council of Delegates, Bucharest, 1977.

The first part of that programme is devoted to the indirect activities of the Red Cross in favour of peace. It takes note of the fact that the work of protection and assistance being carried out every day by the Red Cross, wherever man suffers from the acts of his fellow beings, contributes to peace. This part contains nothing new.

The second part deals with direct action: to contribute, in co-operation with the United Nations, to the elimination of threats to peace, preventing the outbreak of hostilities and helping to bring them to an end and even, as some National Societies wished, to denounce aggression. This extension of the mandate of the Red Cross did not receive the approval of all the participants, some of whom considered that in taking this path the institution would be departing from its proper role and venturing into the political field. The 1977 Council of Delegates recognized that it was essential for their comments to be attached to the programme and taken into account in its interpretation. The Council furthermore specified that the application of the Belgrade document would have to take place "with full respect for the fundamental principles of the Red Cross". This indeed is the key to the problem. We shall never go astray when we refer, as a criterion, to this primordial charter. In doing so, the various organisms of the Red Cross can see, as each case arises, what they can undertake, pursuant to the programme, without violating the doctrine of the movement.¹

From knowing war at close hand, the Red Cross understands better than anyone that war is inhuman, that it is just as contrary to charity as it is to justice, in that it does not necessarily lead to the victory of the righteous. There are few causes that are closer to its heart than the cause of peace.

The Red Cross cannot for all that depart from its principles, and in particular the principle of neutrality, which fixes the limits for its interventions in this field. The essential mission of the Red Cross remains that of protecting human beings in the event of conflict and of relieving their suffering. For the Red Cross, there is no just war and no unjust war—there are only victims in need of help. It cannot carry out its task except by virtue of its apolitical character, which it must safeguard above

¹ The last meeting of the Council of Delegates set up a Commission to oversee the application of the Belgrade programme and propose suitable measures to achieve its objectives.

all else. At the same time, it is through the faithful execution of its traditional mandate that it gains the moral force and credibility without which its appeals in favour of peace would have no weight.

In the field of prevention of war, as in every other field, the Red Cross must refrain from taking sides between countries. This reserve with regard to controversies alien to it is profoundly wise and must be maintained. Indeed, even though peace is dear to all peoples, they are seldom agreed on the way to bring peace into being or to maintain it—even on the character peace should have.¹ To take a position on any of the questions presented by the manner of organizing the world, whether we like it or not, means that one is putting oneself on the level of politics. To seek to exert a direct effect in this sphere nearly always implies a descent into the arena of nations and parties. To exert its influence in this way, for example, it would be necessary for the Red Cross to take a position on such matters as military budgets, the manufacture and sale of arms, and, in general, that it would either support or attack numerous political actions. By involving itself in this way in impassioned struggles for which it is not equipped or prepared, it would find itself on an icy slope upon which it could find no footing, leading it to rapid destruction.

On the other hand, other institutions which have been created to defend peace and bring about a better organization of the world do not have the same limitations and can act more freely. It is apparent, in the crusade against war, that everyone should fight with the means at his disposal, in terms of his own essential nature and inescapable destiny. The means available to the Red Cross to eliminate war are limited. They may even seem to be ridiculous, when we can see all around us the great powers making enormous deliveries of arms to their allies of the moment, and in so doing driving them inevitably into new conflicts.

But, in the general framework of this effort for peace, the Red Cross nonetheless constitutes an important moral element. It is the symbol of peace, present in the midst of combat. Every one of its acts thus becomes a pacifying gesture. To act as intermediary between enemies, to promote humanitarian law, means the creation of a climate of appeasement and reconciliation. By asserting solidarity among men in the face

¹ Nevertheless, in recent exchanges of views within the International Red Cross, it was emphasized that peace is inseparable from justice and that there can be no true peace in which the human person is not respected.

of suffering and by providing assistance, the Red Cross tends to level the inequalities among them and attenuate their frustrations and resentments. It contributes to bringing together individuals and perhaps eventually whole peoples. It is just this which the Proclamation demands of the Red Cross. It is also the mandate confirmed by the Twenty-third International Conference in 1977 in its resolution on the mission of the Red Cross, which stated, that

“the Red Cross, in respecting its principles and in developing its manifold activities, should play an essential part in disseminating to the population, and especially to youth, the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship among all peoples, and thus promoting lasting peace”.

Philosophical considerations

The wellspring of the principle of humanity is in the essence of social morality which can be summed up in a single sentence, *Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them*. This fundamental precept can be found, in almost identical form, in all the great religions, Brahminism, Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Islam, Judaism and Taoism. It is also the golden rule of the positivists, who do not commit themselves to any religion but only to the data of experience, in the name of reason alone. It is indeed not at all necessary to resort to affective or transcendental concepts to recognize the advantage for men to work together to improve their lot.

The idea of mutual assistance originates first of all in the very instinct for preservation. It contributes to the survival of the species; it offers more in the way of rewards than it does of burdens. Through objective consideration of the evidence, basing ourselves on the consent of the majority, we also arrive at the concept of solidarity as an ideal for the organization of the community. The maxim, *do unto others as you would have them do unto you*, another version of the “golden rule” cited above, therefore represents a universal truth, for it is in full conformity with human nature and the needs of society.

In other words, humanity impels each of us to act for the well-being of our fellow men. What is "well-being"? It is the whole pattern of action which, at a given time, seems to be useful, just and reasonable. The inclination to do good is what we call goodness.

Goodness is a complex motive, in which we can recognize a number of related virtues or sentiments, such as benevolence, generosity, devotion, pity, toleration. To be good is also to be sensitive, charitable, helpful and useful.

If we wish to sum up all of this and express it in practical terms, using other language, we may say that a good man, moved by good intentions, is touched by the suffering of others and tries to relieve it; with respect and affection for his fellow being, he protects and assists him, and devotes himself to him. With a tranquil mind, he endures evil; he does not yield to hatred against another, but joyfully forgives him.

Modern humanitarianism is born of this social morality and attempts to organize relations between individuals on the basis of a compromise between their interests, recognizing that charity and justice constitute a far from negligible element in their true interest. Humanitarianism works toward the establishment of a social order which should be as advantageous as possible for the largest possible number of people. It takes man both as its objective and as its means, without deifying man.

Humanitarianism is not a religion in opposition to other religions, a moral philosophy opposed to other moral philosophies. It does however coincide with the precepts of many religions and moral codes. It is one of the rare meeting places where people of all beliefs can come together and grasp one another's hands, without betraying what is most intimate and sacred to each of them.

How does humanitarianism differ from charity, which, as we have seen, is one of its major sources of inspiration? Charity is primarily the mainspring of immediate action by an individual in the presence of a stricken victim. Humanitarianism extends its merciful action to the whole of humanity. It is in permanent revolt against misery and rejects fatalism. It brings together people of good will and creates the necessary institutions. Humanitarianism takes thought and requires a degree of rational discipline.

Does humanitarianism find its inspiration in justice or in charity? Justice, generally speaking, consists in rendering to each person his due. It has different aspects which must not be confused with one another.

First of all there is legal justice, which accords to each person what is rightfully his. This is the kind of justice sanctioned by law and administered by the courts. But, in moral terms, there is also an ideal justice, known also as equity.

If we consider legal justice, we see at once that it differs profoundly from charity. It has been symbolized as a blindfolded woman holding scales. This symbol might also, of course, serve to represent charity, in one sense. Like justice, charity knows man only as a human being, and does not need to know his name. Like justice, charity holds the scales even between men. Like justice, charity gives for a valid reason. The analogy stops here however, for while justice rewards each person according to his rights, charity gives to each according to his suffering. To judge means to separate the good from the bad, the just from the unjust; to measure the degrees of individual responsibility. Charity on the other hand has nothing whatever to do with this kind of justice. It refuses to weigh the merits or faults of this or that individual. It goes much farther. Going beyond and above the opposition between good and evil, it attains, in full serenity, the level of wisdom. Then it becomes the very image of mercy, of goodness without limit, as exemplified by the expression of Lao Tse, *With a good man, I am good; with an evil man, I am also good.*

But, as we said, justice has many levels. From its origins in primitive vengeance, it has passed through different stages of law and of civilization, of time and place, to reach a point far beyond simple legal justice and attain a very high level. On this level, it takes on the qualities of understanding and forbearance; it is not so much concerned with reckoning the responsibility of men, their virtues and faults, but tends rather to become equalitarian and in so doing to offer everyone the same chance to seek a place in the sun. It is more interested in providing people with what they need than it is with punishing them. It is no longer merely a matter of applying the established standards of distribution, but indeed of correcting the inequalities of fate. Such a conception is an ideal, and it is commonly not understood; most of the time it cannot be put into practice by society, which must maintain a degree of social order. At this higher level, one might say that justice joins hands with charity, and in so doing finds its own ultimate fulfilment. Thus we can see that charity and justice, far from standing in opposition to one another,

finally come together and support one another, at a higher level. The Red Cross appeals to justice in its highest form, when charity takes precedence over the laws of men.

To conclude, the Red Cross movement gathers under its flag all those who wish to serve, even though the deeper reasons for their commitment may differ greatly. As Max Huber wrote, *The most varied points of view in philosophy, religion and human experience enable man to understand the idea of the Red Cross, the moral principle it embodies and the action it demands.*¹

¹ Preface to *The Good Samaritan*.

II

IMPARTIALITY

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours only to relieve suffering, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Under this heading, the Proclamation brings together three closely allied but distinct ideas. It would have been preferable to make of them three separate principles. We shall examine them one by one.

1. NON-DISCRIMINATION

Commentary

The fundamental idea of non-discrimination among men is expressed in the first sentence of the Proclamation. It had been expressed as follows in 1955: *The Red Cross is ready to come to the help of each individual, equally and without any form of discrimination.*¹

At the outset, we shall relate an actual event. At the end of the Second World War, a column of soldiers reconquering their own country came to a small town. The commander of the unit approached the woman in charge of the hospital and told her that he had a number of wounded men to leave at the hospital. She told him that the hospital was already full of enemy wounded. "Put them out then and make room for our own men," the officer said. "Over my dead body" she replied, and he realized

¹ J. Pictet: *Red Cross Principles*.

that she really meant it as she stood barring the doorway. For a moment, the officer was nonplussed, and then he realized the truth—that enemies who had been wounded were no longer enemies—and ordered his unit to move on.

This is the principle of non-discrimination, illustrated in this instance in a simple manner with respect to nationality. We shall revert to this example later on.

To define non-discrimination, we shall first have to say what discrimination is. The relatively new and usually pejorative use of the term refers to a distinction or segregation which one makes to the detriment of certain other persons, for the sole reason that they belong to some specific category.

Non-discrimination among men is the greatest of Red Cross principles, after that of humanity, to which it is in any event related. The principle of humanity has its starting point in human suffering. It is this suffering which inspires the charitable action and determines the form it takes. The solicitude of the Red Cross cannot submit to limitations; it extends to all beings whom we recognize as our fellow-men because of the common nature we share with them.¹ In its relations with those in need of assistance, whoever they may be, the Red Cross will show an equal readiness to be of service.

At the very beginning, after the battle of Solferino, Henry Dunant made this appeal with its ultimate connotation: care for the enemy wounded as friends. From its inception, the Red Cross has insisted upon this imperative element of humanity. If it were to be false to this ideal, it would disappear.

From 1864 onwards, non-discrimination found expression in the Geneva Conventions and, later on, in legislation on human rights. It is also a principle of long standing in the field of medical morality and ethics. We shall nevertheless seek it in vain in the Hippocratic oath, as proclaimed by that great physician of antiquity. Hippocrates himself, in fact, refused to go and care for the Persians when they were stricken by a plague, "because they are our enemies," as he put it. Non-discrimination now stands in a prominent place in the "Geneva Oath" and

¹ The activities of National Societies are of course mainly carried out within the borders of their own countries. No one would expect to have these Societies disperse their resources throughout the world, as we shall see under the subject of universality.

the Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association, adopted in our own century.

This is an aspect of great progress made in modern thought. Today, as Louis Pasteur wrote, *We do not ask a suffering man what country he comes from or what his religion is, but say simply that he is in pain, that he is one of our own and that we will give him relief.*

After the sorrowful experiences of the Second World War, it was considered necessary to condemn specifically all the other forms of arbitrary discrimination along with that of nationality. Accordingly, the Proclamation forbids discrimination as to *nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions*. One might also have forbidden distinctions based on *any other similar criteria* as was done in the Geneva Conventions, since it is obvious that the enumeration given above is not limitative but refers only to the most flagrant examples.

In what fields is the Red Cross called upon to fight against discrimination? In all the fields of concern to it and first of all so far as its material action is concerned, in the giving of care and distribution of relief. Then—and this is above all the mission of the ICRC—when it demands that authorities accord the same humane treatment to all victims. Lastly—and we refer here to the National Societies, as will be discussed further with regard to the principle of unity—membership must be available to everyone who wishes to become a member. In this latter case, we are referring to an organic principle and are no longer in the domain of objectives, but in that of means.

Jean PICTET

(To be continued)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Nomination to the Executive Board

At its meeting on 1 March 1979, the ICRC Assembly appointed to the Executive Board Dr. Athos Gallino, a medical doctor, mayor of Bellinzona and a member of the ICRC Assembly since 1977. The ICRC is gratified to know that its Executive Board will henceforth have the benefit of Dr. Gallino's wide experience.

Three ratifications of the Protocols

The September-October 1978 edition of the *International Review of the Red Cross* announced the coming into force, on 7 December 1978, of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, following the ratification by the Republic of Ghana and the accession of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Since that publication, the Republic of El Salvador deposited, on 23 November 1978, its instrument of ratification of the two Protocols with the Federal Political Department in Bern. The Protocols therefore came into force for the Republic of El Salvador on 23 May 1979.

The Republic of Ecuador deposited its instrument of ratification of the two Protocols with the Federal Political Department on 10 April 1979. They will therefore come into force for this State on 10 October 1979.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan deposited its instrument of ratification of the two Protocols with the Federal Political Department on 1 May 1979. The Protocols will therefore enter into force for this State on 1 November 1979.

**Joint Commission
of the Empress Shôken
Fund**

No 70

Geneva, 2 May 1979

FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on 2nd May 1979. The Japanese Red Cross Society was represented by Mr. S. Taniguchi of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Organisations in Geneva, in the absence of H. E. Ambassador M. Sawaki.

The Commission noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at 31 December 1978 and confirmed that the balance available amounted to S.Fr. 204,670.56.

In examining the applications, the Joint Commission reviewed the experiences of the past few years. The Commission noted that the criteria (a. b. c.) it had established for allocation were still valid:

- a. to restrict the number of allocations and thereby increasing the allocations so as to permit the beneficiary National Societies to implement the plans envisaged;
- b. to uphold only those from developing National Societies unable to have their projects financed otherwise and, among such Societies, whenever feasible, those which have hitherto benefited least from assistance from the Shôken Fund;

- c. to refrain from considering the requests from those National Societies which have not conformed to the requirements under article 5b of the Regulations according to which the beneficiary National Societies are expected to report on the use of the allocations received.

The Joint Commission further decided that:

- i. allocations be transferred to the beneficiaries only upon presentation of either invoices or proof of purchase;
- ii. allocations remaining unclaimed or unused after six months of such allocations are to be withdrawn and added to the amount available for the next distribution.

Twelve National Societies submitted requests for allocations from the 58th distribution of income and the Joint Commission decided to make the following grants based on the above-mentioned criteria:

The Burma Red Cross Society: S.Fr. 25,000.—

for the purchase of a printing press for information material

Chilean Red Cross Society: S.Fr. 30,000.—

for the purchase of a vehicle for the transport of disadvantaged children to the paediatric centre

Jordan National Red Crescent Society: S.Fr. 15,000.—

for the purchase of equipment for the Blood Bank

Nicaraguan Red Cross Society: S.Fr. 40,000.—

for the purchase of two ambulances for relief services

Red Cross Society of Niger: S.Fr. 30,000.—

for the purchase of a vehicle for distribution of relief goods

The Thai Red Cross Society: S.Fr. 40,000.—

for the purchase of two ambulances for the emergency relief service to refugees

The Joint Commission also decided that S.Fr. 24,000.— be voted to the reserve as “guarantee” against fluctuations and that the unused balance of S.Fr. 670.56 will be added to the income available for the 59th Distribution.

In accordance with article 5b of the Regulations, the beneficiary National Societies are required to report in due course to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission on the use which has been made of the alloca-

tions received. The Joint Commission would like this report, accompanied by photographs if possible, to reach it at the latest by the end of the year during which the allocation is used. It furthermore reminds beneficiaries of article 5a of the Regulations which prohibits them assigning the grant for purposes other than those specified without the previous consent of the Commission.

In accordance with the Regulations, the 1979 income will be distributed in 1980. To facilitate applications in conformity with the Regulations, the Joint Commission has decided to send, as in the past year, model application forms to all National Societies.

The Joint Commission desires to remind National Societies that such requests must indicate the purposes for which the allocation will be used, in order for them to be considered; they must also, as far as possible, be accompanied by a plan of financing. Requests must be submitted to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission before 31st December 1979.

For the Joint Commission :

League of Red Cross Societies

H. Beer

B. Petterson

K. Seevaratnam (Secretary)

*International Committee
of the Red Cross*

R. Gallopin (Chairman)

P. Gaillard

M. Martin

* * *

Empress Shôken Fund

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1978

ASSETS

	S.Fr.	S.Fr.
Securities		
Foreign bonds in Swiss Francs (market value: <i>S.Fr 2,658,200.—</i>)	2,555,887.60	
Foreign bonds (market value: <i>S.Fr 437,031.—</i>)	<u>541,402.45</u>	
		3,097,290.05
Debtors		
League of Red Cross So- cieties (current account)	24,347.06	
Account receivable, with- holding tax recoverable	<u>335.45</u>	
		24,682.51
Cash at Bank:		
Banque Hypothécaire du Canton de Genève	51,464.48	
MM. Bordier & Cie, Geneva	<u>3,606.75</u>	<u>55,071.23</u>
		<u>3,177,043.79</u>

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

	S.Fr	S.Fr
Capital		
Balance carried forward from the previous year	2,677,495.43	
<i>Plus:</i>		
Contribution from the Japanese Government	<u>81,073.70</u>	
		2,758,569.13
Reserve against fluctua- tions		67,189.75
Provision for administra- tive expenses		
Balance carried forward from the previous year	9,961.80	
Transfer from the income statement as per the sta- tutes	<u>10,294.20</u>	
	20,256.—	
<i>Less:</i>		
Actual administrative ex- penses for the year 1978	<u>6,895.20</u>	13,360.80
Excess of income over ex- penditure for the year ended December 31, 1978		204,670.56
Creditors		
Allocations to be with- drawn		<u>133,253.55</u>
		<u>3,177,043.79</u>

SITUATION OF SECURITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1978

Securities		Nominal Value	Purchase Price	Market Value	%
		S.Fr.	S.Fr.	S.Fr.	
3¼ % Kitazawa Valve Co. Ltd., convert. 1978/83		100,000.—	101,675.—	100,000.—	100
4¾ % Dainichi Seika Co. Ltd. 1977/82		100,000.—	100,000.—	101,000.—	101
6¾ % Sumitomo Metal Co. Ltd. 1976/81		200,000.—	200,000.—	203,000.—	101.50
7¼ % Fujita Corp. Kogyo 1976/81		200,000.—	200,000.—	203,000.—	101.50
8½ % Koyo Seiko Co. Ltd. 1975/80		300,000.—	300,350.—	304,500.—	101.50
8¾ % Showa Denko Ltd. 1975/80		300,000.—	298,500.—	303,000.—	101
5½ % Japan 1968/83		600,000.—	590,118.—	636,000.—	106
6¾ % Japan Development Bank 1970/85		400,000.—	402,480.—	420,000.—	105
7 % Asian Development Bank 1971/86		200,000.—	202,565.—	208,500.—	104.25
6½ % Worldbank, Washington 1971/86		160,000.—	160,000.—	179,200.—	112
5½ % Tokyo Rubber Industry Co. Ltd. 1978/83	DM	100,000.—	86,756.—	88,921.—	100.25
9 % Nippon Kokan K. K. 1975/82	DM	250,000.—	269,437.—	226,739.—	102.25
8¼ % Hitachi Shipbuilding Japan 1976/81	DM	100,000.—	104,512.—	90,030.—	101.50
5½ % Japan 1963/80	US\$	6,000.—	23,846.—	9,299.—	94.50
6 % Tokyo 1965/80	US\$	14,000.—	56,851.—	22,042.—	96
Total			<u>3,097,290.—</u>	<u>3,095,231.—</u>	

Exchange rates applied: DM 1.— = S.Fr. 0.887
US\$ 1. = S.Fr. 1.64

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978

INCOME		S.Fr.	S.Fr.
Interest income from bonds			204,926.30
Interest on bank deposits			958.40
			<u>205,884.70</u>
EXPENSES			
5 % of total income above transferred to the Provision for administrative expenses (article 7 of the statutes of the Fund) .			<u>10,294.20</u>
RESULT			
Excess of income over expenditure for 1978			<u>195,590.50</u>

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION			
Balance carried forward from previous year			190,080.06
<i>Less:</i>			
Fifty-seventh distribution of income for the year 1977 to seven National Societies	151,000.—		
Allocation to the reserve against fluctuations	<u>30,000.—</u>		181,000.—
Unused balance			9,080.06
Excess of income over expenditure for the year 1978			<u>195,590.50</u>
Balance as at December 31, 1978 as per balance sheet			<u>204,670.56</u>

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

Appeal for funds

At the beginning of June, the ICRC made a further appeal to governments and National Red Cross Societies for their material and financial support to continue its humanitarian activities for the victims of the conflicts in Africa. It requested, for the period from 1 July to 31 December, the sum of 35.8 million Swiss francs, equivalent to about 5 million Swiss francs per month. The ICRC warned prospective donors that, if no help was swiftly forthcoming, it would be compelled to reduce the activities of its delegations in various African countries, and that the consequences would mean considerable hardship for the people in need of ICRC aid.

The ICRC is at present active in a dozen countries, some of which are directly involved in a conflict while others are having serious humanitarian problems arising from conflicts outside. About ninety delegates, including fifteen persons despatched by a number of National Societies, are daily dispensing moral comfort and material assistance to war victims, visiting prisoners, caring for the wounded, providing food for civilian inhabitants, tracing missing persons and reuniting the members of dispersed families.

Zimbabwe/Rhodesia

In May, the ICRC delegation in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia resumed its aid programmes in various parts of the country after it had temporarily suspended them because of the insecurity during the period just before the elections. Since then, the delegation, which now has a third aircraft, in addition to the two light planes which carry delegates and medical

teams, has taken several times relief goods, mostly food, to the “protected villages” and missions. With the cold season coming on, blankets have also been distributed, mainly in Seke Camp, sheltering about 300 displaced families.

As part of their protection activities, ICRC delegates visited, from 5 to 8 June, Wha Wha and Chikurubi prisons, where they saw 234 persons detained under the Emergency Regulations.

Uganda-Tanzania

In Uganda, the ICRC team, based in Kampala, continued during May and June its protection and assistance activities for the victims of the recent events in Uganda.

Between 11 and 17 June, more than 3,600 prisoners were visited in three places of detention in Kampala. Visits to places of detention in the provinces started at the beginning of July. The delegates handed over to the prisons administration some relief supplies, which included mattresses, blankets, food, medicaments and soap, to be distributed to the prisoners visited.

The ICRC continued its assistance work during those two months visiting and providing supplies to hospitals and dispensaries in various parts of the country. Medicaments and other medical equipment, to a value of 800,000 Swiss francs, were handed over in the places visited.

In Tanzania, a delegate and an ICRC doctor visited, in June, three places of detention and two hospitals, where they saw altogether 783 prisoners. Some relief articles, including food, medicaments, beds, mattresses, blankets and other items, to a value of 30,000 Swiss francs, were purchased locally for distribution to the prisoners.

Chad

Since May, ICRC delegates have been helping to transport, by means of an ICRC aircraft, the families of prisoners of war and of a number of released civilian internees from the Abeche region towards the south. In May, 1,500 civilian internees, released by the armed forces in the north, were flown to N'Djamena by the ICRC. In N'Djamena, they were at first placed in four centres, under ICRC responsibility for food and medical care. By 2 July, they had all returned to their own villages in the south.

At about the same time, nearly a hundred persons—the wives and children of prisoners of war—were brought to Faya from various places

in the northern territory, but before they could be transferred to the south, disturbances broke out in June in N'Djamena and the operation had to be postponed. In all, about a thousand persons were waiting to be evacuated.

During the fighting in N'Djamena, the ICRC took a number of wounded to hospital and provided the hospitals with medical equipment and medicaments.

In the Tibesti area, ICRC delegates continued to visit and provide food for the prisoners of war held by the Frolinat.

Latin America

Nicaragua

The situation in Nicaragua worsened in May and June. Fighting spread to practically all the country. Emergency measures were taken by the ICRC, working in close co-operation with the National Red Cross Society, to bring aid to the victims in Managua and the rest of the country.

In May, the Red Cross sent relief to Jinotega, a small town in northern Nicaragua, organizing food and medical convoys for the civilians who were blocked by the combats in several sectors. Red Cross vehicles also evacuated a number of wounded to Managua for treatment.

On 21 May, the President of the Red Cross local branch of Jinotega, Mr. Enrique Ramon Pereira, was killed in obscure circumstances. The ICRC President sent a message of sympathy to the National Society and the deceased's family.

In June, when fighting broke out once more with renewed violence in Managua, the ICRC had to deal again with an emergency situation.

In Geneva, an appeal was sent to a number of governments and National Societies for the sum of 2.7 million Swiss francs to help the Red Cross continue its aid programme in Nicaragua, and a little later a further sum of one million francs was requested to meet transport costs.

As stocks of food and medicaments were running down rapidly, relief flights were organized with the American National Red Cross. From mid-June to mid-July, several aircraft chartered by the ICRC, including a DC-6 and a DC-8, carried 700 tons of food and medicaments from Miami to Managua. The foodstuffs were delivered to the Nicaraguan Red Cross, which set up 36 distribution points in Managua and distributed supplies to about 50,000 persons every day. At the same time, the

ICRC provided food for persons detained at the police central prison, as their families who used to bring them meals could no longer do so because of the fighting.

At the beginning of July, to cope with new developments in the situation, the ICRC reinforced its Nicaragua delegation, which now comprises fifteen persons, including two doctors and a mobile surgical team. It also set up a logistics base, with four delegates, in Costa Rica.

The Eleventh Inter-American Red Cross Conference, held in June at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and attended by representatives of twenty-two American National Red Cross Societies, the ICRC and the League, appealed to the parties to the conflict in Nicaragua to respect the fundamental humanitarian principles and facilitate the work of the Red Cross in aid of all victims without distinction.

Argentina

In June, the ICRC delegates in Argentina visited the prisons at Rawson, La Rioja and Mendoza, where they saw altogether 303 persons detained in connection with the events. They also visited the new Caseros prison in Buenos Aires, which contained 493 detainees.

Europe

Czechoslovakia

From 14 to 18 June, Mr. Maurice Aubert, member of the ICRC, and Mr. Philippe Grand d'Hauteville, ICRC regional delegate for Europe, attended the 8th Congress of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, held in Brno, the principal city of Moravia. Representatives of the National Societies of all the countries in eastern Europe were present at the congress. After the meeting, the participants were received in Prague, Brno and Bratislava by leading members of the Red Cross Society.

Poland

Dr. J. de Rougemont, member of the ICRC, was in Poland from 4 to 6 June, having been invited by the Polish Government and the National Red Cross Society to represent the ICRC at the opening of a children's hospital in a suburb of Warsaw. A short time ago the ICRC made a

small donation towards the building of this hospital, which was founded in memory of the children who lost their lives during the Second World War.

Asia

Indo-Chinese refugees

The problem of the Indo-Chinese refugees who are fleeing their countries of origin by land or by sea took in May and June an extensive and tragic turn. The Red Cross, like other international organizations, expressed its deep concern.

On 15 June, a solemn appeal was made to the Community of States:

The tragic plight suffered by hundreds of thousands of refugees, victims of the events which have been taking place in South-East Asia for many years, has been worsening for several weeks, and in the last few days has become intolerable.

The International Committee of the Red Cross solemnly urges the Community of States to become fully aware of the extent of the tragedy in this part of the world and asks them to take immediate and decisive steps towards seeking, at the political level, solutions to the very cause of the disaster.

Humanitarian organisations such as the Red Cross and the High Commissioner for Refugees can do no more than treat the effects of the crisis and, even then, only to a limited extent.

Today, the efforts of these organisations appear absurdly inadequate in view of the extent of the tragedy; tomorrow, they may no longer even have access to the victims.

Only an overall emergency plan, conceived and supported by the Community of States, might stop the visibly alarming deterioration of the situation. This plan must aim:

- *to provide food for the civilian populations who are under pressure from fighting or famine to leave their countries of origin or of residence,*
- *to initiate, in those regions of the countries of first asylum where refugees have already arrived, economic development programmes, which would benefit the local population as well as the refugees,*

- *to have the countries of final settlement provide a larger number of entry visas, so that they share more equally with the countries of first asylum the very heavy load of these hundreds of thousands of people.*

An approach of this kind would enable each State involved in this tragic crisis, with the determined support of the Community of States, to act in full respect for the most elementary humanitarian obligations, with a view to preventing, by all possible means and at all costs, the repetition of tragedies which the world has vowed it would never let happen again.

On 28 June, a second appeal was published jointly by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, urging that immediate action be taken.

The International Red Cross is today prevented from providing any kind of humanitarian relief to :

- *more than 15,000 "boat people" who are at sea and are refused permission to land,*
- *some 80,000 Cambodians who have sought refuge in Thailand and of whom over 40,000 have been forced back and are trapped without the basic means of survival,*
- *to the hundreds of thousands of victims of the conflict in Cambodia.*

So that it can bring immediate relief to these people the International Red Cross demands the following urgent action :

1. *That all governments whose ships are sailing in the region instruct their captains to respect the Brussels Convention of 1910, which concerns rescuing people in distress and putting them ashore at a port,*
2. *That Governments in the region stop turning these refugees away from their coasts,*
3. *That Governments in the countries of final settlement immediately pledge to take a large number of these new arrivals so as to ease the burden on countries of first asylum,*
4. *That the authorities in Cambodia permit an immediate distribution of Red Cross relief supplies to the people forced back from Thailand, as a first step towards a massive relief programme for victims of the Cambodian conflict,*

5. *That the Thai authorities open their borders to refugees and, at the same time, allow the Red Cross to continue aiding those who are already there and to assist new arrivals.*

The Red Cross has national and international teams and supplies ready to assist these victims throughout the region and in countries of final settlement. These measures must be taken immediately, without waiting for more wide-ranging plans to be adopted by the international community.

The Central Tracing Agency

In view of the deterioration of the situation of the refugees in South-East Asia, the ICRC Central Tracing Agency (CTA) has taken steps to speed up its work and to ensure greater co-ordination between headquarters, the field and other humanitarian organizations. It has decided to introduce a computer system for the rapid and systematic processing of information gathered in the field, and the staff in Geneva dealing with the problem of the Indo-Chinese refugees will be increased from 12 to 25. A budget of 2.7 million Swiss francs has been drawn up by the CTA for its work until June 1980.

To strengthen the co-operation already existing between the Red Cross and the HCR in the field, a co-ordination bureau is to be opened. It will provide the link between the agency offices of the National Societies and act as a clearing house for information on missing persons with a view to tracing them and reuniting them with their families.

Thailand

The entry into Thailand of vast numbers of people from Cambodia between the beginning of May and the beginning of June has led to an emergency situation. Some 45,000 Cambodian civilians were massed on the border between the two countries, almost totally without supplies of any kind and in desperate need of food and medical relief.

The ICRC, in collaboration with the Thai Red Cross Society, has set up a relief programme to aid these refugees. Between 14 May and 8 June, 170 tons of food (rice, powdered milk, dried fish, etc.), one ton of soap, 200 tents, 6,000 mattresses, 23,400 sets of kitchen equipment, 8,000 articles of clothing and medical equipment have been distributed; an ICRC medical team has been working daily in the area.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, an appeal for financial help was sent to a number of governments and National Societies, and, as a result, more than 1.3 million Swiss francs, has been raised to cover the increase in ICRC activities in Thailand.

However, on 8 June, after the decision by the Thai authorities to repel all those recent refugees from Cambodia, ICRC relief work had to be suspended. Despite ICRC appeals to the Thai Government, nearly all the refugees were returned to Cambodia.

As mentioned above, at the end of June the Red Cross appealed for assistance to be taken rapidly to the refugees and all other people in need in Cambodia.

China-Viet Nam conflict

In the previous issue of *International Review*, we mentioned that the prisoners of war taken captive at the beginning of the year during the conflict between the two countries were to be repatriated under the auspices of the Red Cross, in accordance with an agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and that of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. We also referred to two repatriation operations which took place in May. Three similar operations were carried out in June.

In the five operations between 21 May and 22 June, 1,636 Vietnamese and 238 Chinese prisoners of war were repatriated under the auspices of the National Red Cross Societies of the two countries and in the presence of ICRC delegates.

Viet Nam-Taiwan

A new series of repatriation flights between Viet Nam and Taiwan began under ICRC auspices: on 31 May and 14 June, two flights took 159 and then 125 Chinese who had lived until then in Viet Nam to relatives in Taiwan.

Bangladesh-Pakistan

As requested by the Governments of the two countries the ICRC helped in transferring to Pakistan some 17,000 persons of Bihari origin who had lived until then in Bangladesh. Two delegates of the Central Tracing Agency left Geneva in mid-June for Dacca to carry out this task.

As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC is giving technical assistance, in particular by checking the identity of passengers on embarkation. The practical and financial arrangements are being made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) and the Governments concerned. The first ship chartered by the Bangladesh Government left Chittagong on 22 June with some 1,800 passengers. A second, chartered by the Government of Pakistan, arrived in Karachi on 15 July with 1,563 passengers.

The repatriation operations by air and sea will continue until December 1979.

Malaysia

A series of visits to places of detention was carried out in Malaysia in June. The ICRC regional delegate for South-East Asia visited 755 persons held, under the Internal Security Act, in three places of detention.

Middle East

Israel and occupied territories

Under ICRC auspices, several transfer operations took place in May and June between Israel or the Israeli-occupied territories and the neighbouring countries.

The repatriation of a Jordanian detainee released by the Israeli authorities took place on the Allenby Bridge on 3 May; on 17 and 25 May two Israeli nationals and a young man from the West Bank who had strayed into Jordan were handed over to the Israeli authorities.

On 8 June, an administrative detainee of Lebanese nationality released by the Israeli authorities was repatriated at Ras Nakura.

On 16 May, in the Northern Sinai, a transfer operation organized under ICRC auspices in the United Nations buffer zone allowed 439 visitors and students to travel to or from Cairo.

Since then, the Northern Sinai and its capital, El Arish, have been handed back to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The first transfer operation east of El Arish took place on 13 June. Forty-four people were enabled to return to Cairo after visiting their relatives in the occupied territories, and 341 students from Gaza who had enrolled at the universities in Cairo returned to their families for the summer holidays.

Yemen Arab Republic

As stated in previous issues of *International Review*, the ICRC began in March emergency work in the Yemen Arab Republic for the benefit of the civilian population affected by the clashes on the border with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A distribution programme valued at 350,000 Swiss francs, was set up after a survey of the situation by an ICRC relief specialist.

In May, this delegate, helped by volunteers of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, made many distributions. Camping equipment and food supplies for one month were given to some 900 people who had fled their villages and who were living in caves in the Suadia and Abas regions. Some 9,500 displaced families in the Albaida and Marib regions were also given aid. The humanitarian mission of the ICRC delegate was given the full support of the Yemeni authorities.

THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE TODAY

On relinquishing the post of Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, which he held for four years, Mr. Jean Pictet addressed the Assembly of the International Committee of the Red Cross; we have pleasure in giving here a summary of his speech.

The Henry Dunant Institute has not yet become the "Red Cross Academy" dreamed of by its founders, perhaps over-optimistically, and which they wished to call into existence. Perhaps the word "Academy" was too ambitious. It has nonetheless remained true to the mission attributed to it in its statutes, namely that of making available to its member institutions "ways and means of carrying out studies, research, training and instruction in all branches of Red Cross activities". It has also been a meeting place and, in general, has played the part of a thought catalyst.

The building which, thanks to the understanding of the Geneva municipal authorities and of the Swiss Confederation, serves as the headquarters of the Institute, is in itself an excellent place for its purposes. Its privileged position beside the lake, in the shady Mon-Repos gardens, is admirably suited to meetings, encourages visitors to linger and is conducive to thought and creative work.

In recent times the Institut has continued in the way laid down for it by the three member organizations¹, following the Tansley Report and the recommendations of a working group set up to consider its future. This group, which was headed by Mr. B. Bergman, presented its conclusions at the end of 1977 and practice has shown them to be of considerable value. As regards the structure of the Institute for example, the proposed separation of the Institute's Assembly and its Council in

¹ The International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross.

terms of their respective legislative and executive powers, the two bodies being independent, has proved to be a wise move.

The group also considered the problems arising from the forthcoming change of director and those related to the difficult matter of finance. For the moment, thanks to strict economy measures and to the unfailing efforts of its treasurer, the Institute has almost balanced its budget and has built up again its initial capital. However, providing the Institute with a stable source of revenue remains one of our major objectives.

The Institute has therefore tailored its aims to its resources, and has not expanded its staff. Temporary assistance from employees on secondment from the member organizations, however, enables it to meet its commitments. It also enjoys the moral and practical support of the Norwegian Red Cross which sent a very able trainee, Mrs. Oraug. This was an extremely interesting experience which could be a source of inspiration for other Societies. The Institute has also elected Mrs. S. Hashimoto from Japan and Mr. J.-J. G. de Rueda from the Canary Islands as corresponding members, both of whom have set up in their respective countries of residence a Henry Dunant Centre, composed of young people.

* * *

What are the Institute's current principal activities? Recently it has been emphasizing instruction and training. The need to make known humanitarian law and the principles and work of the Red Cross is no longer contested. It is considered useful to give people from different environments the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a subject which so far is taught in only a small number of universities in relatively few countries. Similarly, its share in the training of Red Cross personnel in an international sphere corresponds to a real and permanent need.

The Henry Dunant Institute's annual courses, organized with the help and support of the League and the ICRC, have thus become a reality and shall continue, each time in a different language. After the 1978 seminar for French-speaking people, 29 people from 20 countries took part in the Introductory Course on the International Activities of the Red Cross, which was held, in English, at the Institute from 10 to 17 May 1979. Next year, with the generous assistance of the Spanish Red Cross, instruction will be given in Spanish in Madrid.

In Yaoundé at the end of 1977, the Henry Dunant Institute organized, with the Institute of International Relations of Cameroon, the first African Seminar on International Humanitarian Law, with excellent results. Another seminar of the same kind is planned.

In the field of research, the Institute has continued to welcome people on study periods and to supervise their studies. It would be a good idea if a fund could be set up which would provide grants for research workers and help them in having their work published. The Institute itself is also doing research on the Red Cross principles.

Mrs. Y. de Pourtalès and Miss M. C. Junod have completed their painstaking work for the University of Geneva, sponsored by the Swiss Research Foundation, which consisted of gathering and filing at the Institute photocopies and type-written copies of the correspondence of Henry Dunant, most of which has never yet been published.

In May 1978, on the 150th anniversary of Henry Dunant's birth, the Institute took part in the "open house" operation organized by the Red Cross institutions. The Institute decided to organize a little exhibition entitled "The Paths of Peace" on Henry Dunant's ideas and on his work as a pioneer in the struggle for what he himself called the "birth of peace". The exhibition was a great success.

Documentation goes hand in hand with research. To develop its library as a collection of works on specific subjects the Institute asked all States for legal and administrative texts of two kinds:

(1) relating to the application of international humanitarian law. Thirty-seven States have sent a considerable amount of documentary material, including works on principles of law;

(2) on the treatment of detainees. To date, sixteen States have sent many documents.

For the Institute's historical section, Radio Geneva generously gave a number of magnetic tapes which constitute a very interesting collection of records in sound. The tapes contain recordings related to the Red Cross and, in particular, the Centenary ceremony of the International Red Cross in 1963.

The Institute has published a series of very well-received works on humanitarian law and on the history and activities of the Red Cross. The two most recent publications are Mr. Richard Perruchoud's thesis on the International Red Cross Conferences and that of Mr. E. Rosenblad on the work of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva, 1974-1977.

The Institute's experiment in becoming its own publishing house has proved decisive.

* * *

Fifteen years have now gone by since the founding of the Henry Dunant Institute. The inspiration came from Pierre Boissier, who was the very soul of the Institute until his sudden premature death.

During these fifteen years, the Institute has cleared the path in the world of learning on which it has resolutely set its feet. It might be said that it has grown out of the period of adolescence and has come of age, and the Red Cross world has fully acknowledged its worth.

It is not—and probably never will be—a powerful organization, for that is not what is needed. It may be compared rather to a precision instrument on hand for those who require it.

One can look with confidence towards its future, and all the more because it has worthwhile possibilities which are as yet unexploited.

Jean PICTET

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF RED CROSS AND HEALTH FILMS

The Eight International Festival of Red Cross and Health Films took place in Varna, Bulgaria, from 9 to 18 June 1979. The festival, which is organized every other year by the Bulgarian Red Cross in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, was held under the auspices of the League, ICRC, WHO and UNESCO.

About 180 films, from 43 countries and five international organizations, were accepted by the selection panel for entry in the festival, which is open to four categories, namely:

- A) Red Cross films, produced or commissioned by the international Red Cross institutions or by National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, for education, publicity, information, or furthering interest in the Red Cross.
- B) Short and medium-length films dealing with health questions, or problems relating to the prevention of and struggle against pollution of the environment; also, scientific and educational films.
- C) Full-length fiction films, dealing with humanitarian or health questions of topical interest.
- D) Television programmes.

Among the many notable films, in Category A, the Bulgarian Red Cross President's Grand Prix "Caravelle d'Or" was awarded to "Summer Has Come" (USSR); "Le Club des 6.000" (Belgium) won the League of Red Cross Societies Grand Prix, and the ICRC entry, "African Challenge" was awarded the gold medal in the Red Cross publicity and promotion sub-section. First prizes in Categories B, C, and D went to "Don't worry, it's not serious" (Netherlands), "Knife in the Head" (Federal Republic of Germany), and "Four Women" (Canada).

Besides the competition, the festival offered various other activities, including lectures, seminars and audio-visual presentations, in which

hundreds of specialists had an opportunity to exchange views and experiences.

With the assistance of the Bulgarian Red Cross, an audio-visual "workshop" was organized by the ICRC and League, in which about a score of National Society representatives took part. Three specialists, all highly conversant with Red Cross problems, had been invited to introduce the discussions: Mr. Luc Chessex (Switzerland) on photography, Dr. George Karpaty (Hungary) on cinema, and Mr. George Nanno (USA) on video-television. The two days during which the participants worked together on various matters in which theory and practice were closely interlinked proved to be most fruitful. They constituted an additional justification for the festival's continued existence by providing an opportunity for relating the analysis of the present production of films to a consideration of future problems.

Faced by needs which continue to increase in number and substance, the Red Cross as a whole will have to make very considerable efforts to cope with present-day requirements. The cinematographic output of most National Societies, of the League and ICRC is severely restricted by lack of funds and technical resources. It is essential to step up co-operation at regional and international level: more joint productions, standardization of equipment, pooling of various kinds of resources, etc. In this connection, a League and ICRC project for the creation of a joint audio-visual centre in Geneva, was favourably greeted by the National Societies' representatives, who expressed the hope that the proposed centre would provide an international platform for the co-ordination of projects in the field of video television, where it is essential that equipment used by the various producers should be standardized if it is wished to preserve and develop exchange possibilities.

A. M.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

ICRC PUBLICATIONS IN 1977 AND 1978

Following the list of publications issued by the ICRC from 1966 to 1975—as announced in the February issue of International Review of the Red Cross—and the list of 1976 publications printed in our February 1977 issue, we give below the catalogue of ICRC publications which appeared in 1977 and 1978. Titles are given in the language of publication.

- 759 — **Le Service international de Recherches.** Les archives des camps de concentration au service des survivants. 1977; in-4, 31 p.
The International Tracing Service. Concentration camps records of service to survivors. 1977; 4to, 29 p.
Version russe, 1977; in-4, 27 p.
- 760 — François Bugnion. **L'Emblème de la Croix-Rouge;** Aperçu historique. 1977; in-8, 85 p. Fr. 10.—
François Bugnion. **The Emblem of the Red Cross;** A brief history. 1977; 8vo, 81 p. Fr. 10.—
François Bugnion. **El Emblema de la Cruz Roja;** Reseña histórica. 1977; in-8, 85 p. Fr. 10.—
François Bugnion. **Das Wahrzeichen des Roten Kreuzes;** Geschichtlicher Überblick. 1977; in-8, 93 S. Fr. 10.—
- 761 — **Genèse et développement du droit international humanitaire.** 1977; in-4, 19 p.
Origin and development of international humanitarian law. 1977; 4to, 18 p.
Origen y desarrollo del derecho internacional humanitario. 1977; in-4, 19 p.
Entstehung und Entwicklung des Humanitären Völkerrechts. 1977; in-4, 20 S.
Version arabe. 1977; in-4, 15 p.
Version russe. 1977; in-4, 14 p.

- 762 — **Recueil systématique des Résolutions des Conférences de la Croix-Rouge.** 1977; in-4, 410 p. Fr. 40.—.
- 763 — **Liste des Etats Parties aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949.** Liste arrêtée au 30 juin 1977; in-8, 7 p.
States Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. List drawn up on 30 June 1977; 8vo, 7 p.
Lista de los Estados Partes en los Convenios de Ginebra del 12 de Agosto de 1949. Lista en 30 de Junio de 1977; in-8, 7 p.
Liste der Vertragsstaaten der Genfer Abkommen vom 12. August 1949.
- 764 — **Conférence diplomatique sur la réaffirmation et le développement du droit international humanitaire applicable dans les conflits armés.** Résumé des travaux de la quatrième session. 1977; in-8, 38 p. Fr. 2.—.
Diplomatic conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts. A summary of the work of the fourth session. 1977; 8vo, 36 p. Fr. 2.—.
Conferencia diplomática sobre la reafirmación y el desarrollo del derecho internacional humanitario aplicable en los conflictos armados. Resumen de los trabajos del cuarto periodo de sesiones. 1977; in-8. 38 p. Fr. 2.—.
- 765 — **Rapport d'activité 1976.** 1977; 80 p. ill. Fr. 12.—.
Annual Report 1976. 1977; 78 p. ill. Fr. 12.—.
Informe de Actividad 1976. 1977; 80 p. ill. Fr. 12.—.
Tätigkeitsbericht 1976. 1977; 80 S. ill. Fr. 12.—.
- 766 — Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer. **Le médecin dans les Conventions de Genève de 1949.** Version arabe. 1977; in-8, 82 p. Fr. 8.—.
(Français N° 450, anglais N° 451, espagnol N° 451bis, allemand N° 451ter.)
- 767 — **Les Protocoles additionnels aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949.** 1977; in-8, 136 p. Fr. 8.—.
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REPORT ON THE ROUND TABLE MEETING OF INSTITUTIONS AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

As already mentioned in *International Review*, the International Committee of the Red Cross, in close co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, organized a Round Table meeting of institutions which had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, as one of the events to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant.

That meeting was held in Geneva on 27 and 28 April 1978 for the purpose of outlining the contributions which the participating institutions are making to peace.

The publication of the Report on the Round Table meeting was made possible by a special contribution from the Swiss government from the profit on the coining of a new five franc piece to commemorate Henry Dunant's birth. This report is available in French, English, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and German. Subscribers to *International Review* will receive a copy of this report as a free supplement and may ask for extra copies in the language of their choice.

It should be pointed out, as mentioned on pages 13 and 31, that the opinions expressed in the report are the personal views of the participants in the Round Table and not those of the institutions represented or of the ICRC.

Because of lack of space, the *International Review of the Red Cross* would like to sell part of its stock of back numbers of the Review, in English, French, Spanish and German, at very reasonable prices. Complete sets are available.

Kindly send enquiries to *International Review of the Red Cross*, 17, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayagüela, D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*, Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, JKR 2358, Jalan Tun Ismail, *Kuala Lumpur* 11-02.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1* (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA** — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila 2801*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2001*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of)** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND** — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117036*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.